

16 March 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: Herbert E. Hetu
Director of Public Affairs

SUBJECT: Briefing Book for New York City Council on
Foreign Relations

1. Attached is the briefing book for your 21 March appearance before the New York City Council on Foreign Relations.
2. The speech notes you used for your 10 March appearance before the Harrisburg Chapter of AFIO and the Harrisburg Foreign Policy Association are included. Please let us know if you would like them revised in any way.
3. Since the Council will not have a complete count of people attending until the day before your appearance, neither a list of the attendees or the main table guests are yet available.
4. The Council will tape your speech and send us a copy. The questions and answers will not be taped because of the Council's desire for a completely free exchange.
5. I have not yet scheduled anyone from my office to accompany you but will be glad to do so if you desire.

[Redacted Signature Box]

Herbert E. Hetu

STATINTL

Attachment: a/s

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.

THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE | 58 EAST 68TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 | TEL. (212) 734-0400 | CABLE: COUNFOREL, NEW YORK

The Thomas J. Watson Meetings

You are cordially invited to attend

a. Dinner

following a meeting in honor of

THE HONORABLE FRANK C. CARLUCCI
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

at the Harold Pratt House

Wednesday, March 21, 1979
6:45-8:20 pm

CRITICAL PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE CIA TODAY

Anne Karalekas
Author, History of the CIA
Former Staff Member, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
will preside and comment

Mr. Carlucci was sworn in as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence in February 1978, after having served in an unusual variety of posts in the U. S. Government. He was Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Undersecretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Ambassador to Portugal. From 1956 to 1969 he was a career foreign service officer.

As a courtesy to our guest, members attending this meeting are requested to remain until the dinner is completed so as not to interrupt the proceedings.

Wednesday
February 14 THE HONORABLE DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN *
U. S. Senator, New York

5:15-6:30 A CONVERSATION WITH THE SENATOR

Senator Moynihan's prepared remarks will be on-the-record

Thursday
February 15 ANN L. HOLLICK
Specialist in Ocean Policy, the Environment and Natural Resources
Policy Division, Congressional Research Service

5:15-6:30 AN OCEANS REGIME FOR THE 1980s - 1980s Project meeting *

Tuesday
February 20 RACHEL McCULLOCH
Harvard University

5:15-6:30 ALTERNATIVE COMMODITY TRADE REGIMES - 1980s Project meeting *

Thursday
February 22 HIS EXCELLENCY RAUL ROA, JR.
Ambassador of Cuba to the United Nations

5:15-6:30 CUBAN FOREIGN POLICY

Tuesday
February 27 THE HONORABLE JAMES R. SCHLESINGER
Secretary, Department of Energy

5:15-6:30 THE ENERGY SITUATION: AN OVERVIEW

March Invitations

WASHINGTON MEETING

Thursday
March 1 THE HONORABLE WILLIAM D. ROGERS
Arnold & Porter; Formerly, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs

6:00-7:30 SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE FOREIGN POLICY PROCESS OF THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION

Edwin M. Yoder, Jr., Editorial Page Editor, The Washington Star,
will preside and comment

Meeting will be held in Washington, D.C. at 11 Dupont Circle
(8th floor conference center)

CONTINUED

Council on Foreign Relations MONTHLY CALENDAR

OF GENERAL MEETINGS · 58 East 68 Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 · (212) 734-0400

January 30, 1979

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FEBRUARY CANCELLATION

BOSTON MEETING

Thursday
February 15
6:00-7:15

Meeting with Ambassador Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt is being postponed because of the Ambassador's forthcoming trip to China. We hope to be able to reschedule our meeting at a later date.

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February Reminders

Tuesday
February 6
5:15-6:30

THE HONORABLE RICHARD N. COOPER
Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

AN OVERVIEW OF NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

Wednesday
February 7
5:15-6:30

GARDNER PATTERSON
Deputy Director-General, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

THE TOKYO ROUND: APPRAISAL OF THE RESULTS

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WASHINGTON MEETING

Thursday
February 8
6:00-7:30

McGEORGE BUNDY
President, The Ford Foundation

DEFENSE POLICY AND ARMS CONTROL: OBSTACLES TO CONSENSUS

Meeting will be held in Washington, D.C. at 11 Dupont Circle
(8th floor conference center)

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Tuesday
February 13
5:15-6:30

THE HONORABLE JEAN CHRETIEN
Minister of Finance, Canada

THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN CANADA

The Minister's prepared remarks will be on-the-record

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1. We came out of college near end of cold war. Things lot simpler. Good guys and bad guys.

2. Dramatically different world. Let's compare events then with events now:

- a. Korea was on everybody's mind. But Korea was backed by China, and China was backed by the USSR. Simple.
- b. Today China fighting with Soviet proxy and Korea is total enigma.
- c. NATO had its problems, but was still monolithic. No tricky problems like Portuguese or Italian communist participation to deal with.
- d. We had overwhelming strategic advantage. Sputnik hadn't even come along to shake our complacency. Today we are in an age of strategic parity.
- e. Third world was just beginning to stir. Congo was 6 years from independence. Only a handful of countries were independent. Today third world is major ideological battleground.
- f. Oil was taken for granted. Energy issues had not even appeared on our radar screen.
- g. Intelligence was the good old spy game. No sophisticated technical collection. And nobody worried too much about civil liberties and controls on intelligence apparatus.

3. Now world seems in lousy shape. Wars and coups all over the place. Yemen, Gloom and doom. Only consolation is we not at war.

4. Before throw in towel let's look at it for minute from other fellow's point of view:

- Soviet leadership is old and doctrinaire. Brezhnev is 71 and failing. Kirilenko even older. No emerging young blood.
- Oil production topping out and will decline in 80's in face rising demand. No cushion of private consumption. Only way out is to give up exports -- and foreign exchange needed to import technology -- and to cut back flow to EE, risking unrest there.
- Agriculture is inefficient, low birth rate means problems in labor force and Asian minorities growing faster than European.
- Popular expectations continue to rise. Met so far by slow increase in consumer goods. Doubtful can be maintained in era of little and declining growth.
- In Latin America have only Castro to show.
- In Asia see emerging counterbalance in China and Japan. Even India pursuing more even-handed course.

--In Mideast have made gains in sense that West has problems. But only Afghanistan and Yemen do have client states. Libya is embarrassing friend, and Syria and Iraq while anti-West and also anti-Soviet. Not clear yet whether Iran will tumble.

--Africa. Have opportunity, but poor track record. Europe, Euro-communism and ferment in EE. Rumania openly defiant and Poland is bubbling.

--Europe.

5. No real joy in all of this for us. Closed society, doctrinaire approach. Can tighten belts at expense of human misery to continue foreign expansion. Current leadership basically conservative. Nobody knows views of younger element. Maybe more adventurous. As far as domestic problems concerned these can be deflected by triumphs abroad.

6. Fundamental point is that Soviet political expansion premised on strong military. Soviet defense effort more than twice ours in percentage of GNP. About 40% larger in dollar terms. Increasing 3-4% while we dropping.

7. In this kind of complex world information -- intelligence -- becomes important. Surprise is often deciding element for Soviets. Quality of our decisions only as good as quality of our information. Yet we have been caught up in understandable moral debate that has

weighed the balance on the side of restrictions at a time when we need flexibility. Not advocating return to past abuses.

8. We think number of steps needed. All but one taken.

- a. E.O.
- b. I.O.B.
- c. Inspection, dissent, grievance
- d. Oversight
- e. Charters

9. Taken in conjunction these constitute sensible approach. But there are forces and laws that tend to weaken our intelligence capability. Before get into these, let me describe what we do:

- a. Information - Pearl Harbor
- b. But world more complex
 - USSR - Strategic. Critical margin.
 - Issue. MBFR, Non-proliferation. SALT.
 - Narcotics, terrorism
 - Resources
- c. Have heard about failures. Iran - successes unheralded. Lives saved, drug nets busted, warning on China V.N., coverage of Nicaragua -- could go on endlessly. Dedicated and competent people.

d. Covert Action. Sure policies drew opposition. Question is whether opposed because it failed or because it is covert. If it is the latter, then all clandestine activity including collection, is equally wrong. If the former, then the opposition to the particular action frequently made the defeat inevitable, as in the case of Angola. Problem wasn't that had capacity; problem was how used. The policy not the means employed was at fault. Have so many constraints that now contradiction in terms. Watch Soviets spew false propaganda, create national fronts, send in Cubans, even Soviets while we debate whether can influence foreign media for fear will be played back here.

Examples: Moro. General.

10. But our biggest problem is erosion of ability protect sources and methods. Intelligence organization exists fundamentally to gather information that cannot be gathered openly. If can't protect, unlikely to get. Doesn't mean undue secrecy. Put out product 150/year. But does mean you can maintain your commitments to sources and methods. Should CIA be allowed to lie. Obey our laws, yes. But in business of getting others to break law. Put lives in our hands. Recent history shown can't protect. Several may

be dead. Liaison services reluctant to cooperate. And that information may be critical. Amb. life.

11. Problem has several facets:

- a. Proliferation of access to information.
Congress.
- b. Our own leaks. Kampiles and authors.
Espionage can deal. Authors harder. Snepp case.
- c. Agee. No law.
- d. FOIA. Hours. Psychological effect. Polish.

12. Protect sources not unique.

- a. Other government departments. Not CIA.
- b. Lawyer, client, etc.
- c. Even journalists.

13. How we doing. Fewer resources. More constraints. But technically ahead. Analytical better. But have to work hard just to stay where we are. But it is worth doing.